

**EMPRESS VICTIM  
LIES IN COFFIN  
WITH HIS \$14,000****Large Sums in Drafts and  
Currency Placed in Dead  
Man's Clothing.****89 BODIES REMAIN  
STILL UNIDENTIFIED****Sunken Steamship May Be  
Blown Up, as Her Salvage  
Seems Impossible.****LINER'S LOGBOOK SAFE****Storstad Captain's Wife on Col-  
lier's Bridge as Big  
Vessel Sinks.**

By WILLIAM L. CURTIN.

Quebec, June 1.—The temporary morgue in the Louise Basin closed its doors late to-night on eighty-nine unidentified victims of the sunken Empress of Ireland. During the day fifty-one bodies were identified and removed to various places in the Dominion for burial. These, with the forty-eight claimed on Sunday by relatives or friends, leaves upon the hands of the steamship officials 89 of the 188 bodies recovered. If not claimed before Sunday all will be buried here.

Although embalming had greatly restored the faces from their blanched and ghastly condition, identification was difficult, and was accomplished slowly. Disputes among claimants were as numerous as on Sunday, and had to be settled by the Coroner and the steamship officers in charge of the morgue.

The body of one little fair-haired girl, about three or four years old, was claimed and almost fought for by three women and two men who met to-day for the first time before the tiny coffin.

Questions of identity.

Beside the little one lay the bodies of three other babes, but they were wanted by no one. There was nothing in their contented faces to bid a look of recognition from the five adults who along tenaciously to the coffin of their loved little neighbor in death. No Solomon was there to weigh the parents' claims. Such judgment was not needed, however, for all who heard these earnest persons pleading for possession knew it was from their hearts. Not one of the five capitulated, and all were told that the lifeless child they begged for would remain unclaimed.

While this discussion was under way another debate started near by over the body of Mrs. H. Wynn Price, of New Zealand, which on Sunday night had been awarded to a niece, Miss Terie Townsend, one of the survivors. Miss Townsend had made positive and convincing identification, but early this morning a party of sixteen sailors, prying open the coffin lid, decided that the body was that of Miss T. H. Leader, a third class stewardess of the Empress.

**Protest Against Award.**

Every one of the sixteen protested against the awarding of the body to Miss Townsend and insisted on plucking from the coffin lid the certificate of removal. It was sixteen against one and the persistent sailors were about to get possession of the body when the Coroner and steamship officials adhered to their original award to the dead woman's niece.

Alfred C. Archer, of Saskatchewan, who on Sunday reluctantly relinquished his claim to the body of the two-year-old son of F. H. Cullen, of Montreal, was rewarded to-day when he suddenly recognized his son, a child of the same age as Cullen's.

He had looked upon the face a score

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**WHICH SENTENCE FIRST?****Court Dooes Slayer Both to  
Death and Prison Term.**

Giuseppe Mirena, convicted of the murder of James O'Connell, on February 6, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Dike in the County Court, Brooklyn, to be executed during the week beginning July 6. A term of from ten to twenty years was also imposed on him for killing Patrolman Edward Murtha on the same night, for which he was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree.

Mirena was tried for the Murtha murder first, and after his conviction, he was tried for the murder of O'Connell.

**LIGHTNING KILLS IN AUTO****Capt. Walkup, U. S. A., Struck  
Driving with Other Officers.**

El Paso, Tex., June 1.—Captain Joseph O. Walkup, of the United States army medical corps, at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, was instantly killed this evening by lightning. He was driving his automobile, in which were Captain and Mrs. R. J. Tillman and Brigadier General Francis Moore, retired.

All were severely shocked. Captain Walkup was struck in the forehead. His wife and son, Kenneth, are visiting their old home in Pennsylvania.

**HOLD JAIL DOCTOR  
AS "DOPE" SELLER****Miss Davis and Her Aids  
Cause Arrest of C. H.  
Baxter on Island.**

Dr. Charles H. Baxter, head physician of Blackwell's Island hospital, was arrested yesterday charged with selling cocaine, heroin and morphine to his patients. The physician was taken, the police declare, when marked bills were found in his possession after a patient had paid \$5 for a bottle of morphine.

The arrest was made in the course of an investigation by Miss Katherine Davis, Commissioner of Corrections, and Deputy Commissioner Burdette Lewis have been making for several months, to discover the source of the drugs which it is known have been furnished to prisoners in spite of the vigilance of keepers and guards.

Detective Charles Croesen was detailed for the work by Police Commissioner Woods.

A young woman, a drug patient, obtained the evidence which Commissioner Davis believes will solve the mysterious presence of narcotics within the prison.

The woman "dope fiend," who had been seen repeatedly under the influence of drugs since her arrival at the hospital for treatment, was induced by Detective Croesen to aid him. After she named Dr. Baxter, she consented to make a purchase. She was supplied with \$5 in marked bills, left the officer and returned within a few minutes with a bottle of morphine. Detective Croesen and Commissioner Lewis then searched Dr. Baxter. They charge that they found the marked bills in his pocket.

The girl told Dr. Davis that she had paid as much as \$50 a week for the drugs. Any of the various kinds of "dope" could be obtained, she declared.

Commissioner Davis would not comment on the arrest of Dr. Baxter last night. Commissioner Lewis was also reticent.

Dr. Baxter, thirty years old, was an appointee of former Commissioner of Correction Whitney, and has been in entire charge of the hospital and the drug patient ward for nine months. He lives at 17 East 8th st. He was taken to the East 6th st. police station.

**CLOTHIERS THANK TANGO****Business Better, as Men Want  
New Dress Suits.**

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlantic City, June 1.—The tango craze has helped to save the wholesale clothing trade from severe depression, according to those here for the eighteenth annual convention of the National Association of Clothiers, which opened at the Hotel Shelburne to-day.

"Men who wouldn't be pushed into a dress suit a year ago are now the most finicky about their raiment, and dancing has brought about the change," declared a Chicago delegate. "Let a man get the tango habit and he will discard his dress suit of ancient vintage for one with all the latest kinks."

Conditions in the wholesale clothing trade are only fair, according to William Golden, of New York, president of the national association.

**BRYAN CAN'T RESIST  
CHAUTAUQUA LURE****Admits He Will Lecture This  
Summer, but in Vacation  
Time Only.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 1.—Secretary Bryan admitted to-day he would lecture on the Chautauqua platform again this summer, but said that he intended to do so in the time of his vacation. He added, however, that his programme would be dependent on developments in the Mexican situation, intimating that he would not lecture if he were needed in Washington.

The first engagement of Mr. Bryan is on July 4, when he will lecture "somewhere in North Carolina." He said that he did not know in what states he would appear on the platform, leaving the impression that he has not been definitely "booked."

Mr. Bryan explained last year that it was necessary for him to lecture to keep up his income, as he was unable to make ends meet on \$12,000 a year, his salary as a Cabinet officer, but he offered no explanations to-day.

**HENRY SIEGEL WINS  
CHANGE OF VENUE****Court Fears Merchant and  
Partner Could Not Get  
Fair Trial Here.****MAY DELAY CASE  
UNTIL THE FALL****Whitman Believes Move Will Not  
Affect the Result—Banker  
Is Pleased.**

Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, indicted on fourteen counts in association with the failure of their stores and banks, obtained yesterday a change of venue from Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court. The justice found that because of the large number of persons affected by the failures and the sentiment shown by Stanchfield & Levy to exist in this county that the men could not get the fair trial in this county to which they are entitled.

Justice Blanchard did not specify the county in which the men will be tried. That will probably be decided on Wednesday, when it is expected the order will be entered. It is unlikely that a trial will be had before autumn, as it is practically certain the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court in the outside counties will have adjourned for the summer before the necessary details of a trial can be arranged.

District Attorney Whitman may find a county where it is possible to try them this month, in which event the trial cannot begin much before June 15.

**First Since Lexow Days.**

This is the first case of prominence since the Lexow days, in the early 1890's, where a change of venue has been granted to a defendant indicted in New York. Police Captain Diamond, who was then charged with grafting, being acquitted by the upstate jury to which the evidence against him was presented.

Since then many attempts have been made for changes, the most notable in recent years being that of Charles J. Hyde, indicted in association with the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company. Several hundred affidavits were submitted in that case, but the motion was denied. Subsequently Hyde was convicted, but on an appeal had the conviction set aside, the higher court holding that not only did the evidence fail to show that Hyde had committed any crime, but that no crime was proved.

A more recent case in which a change of venue was asked, though as a matter of form and with no hope of the prayer being granted, was that of Becker, Bourke Cockran making the motion at the stormy session of court preceding the drawing of the jurors.

In other counties changes have been quite common, the reason for this difference being that the courts have usually upheld the District Attorney's contention that there are so many persons in New York County that the obtaining of a fair and impartial jury is a certainty. Because of the uniformity with which this contention had been upheld the law permitting a change of venue had become, so far as New York County is concerned, a dead letter.

**Whitman Not Disturbed.**

Mr. Whitman said yesterday that the change of venue would not in his opinion affect the result of a trial. He would have to confer with Mr. Stanchfield, he said, before anything could be arranged, but he hoped to be able to try before a judge with the knowledge of business and financial methods, possessed by Justice Vernon M. Davis, before whom he had hoped Siegel and Vogel would be tried at the present time. Mr. Stanchfield refused to discuss the matter.

"It would be unethical for me to discuss any decision," he said, "but you can say I am not displeased."

Siegel's only comment was regret that he had been compelled to hurry home from England, whence he had come to visit his daughter and his grandchildren.

"If there is no trial until fall," said Siegel last night, "I don't see why I might not have been allowed to stay with my daughters and the kiddies in England. However, I shouldn't kick, seeing as I am now assured of an impartial jury."

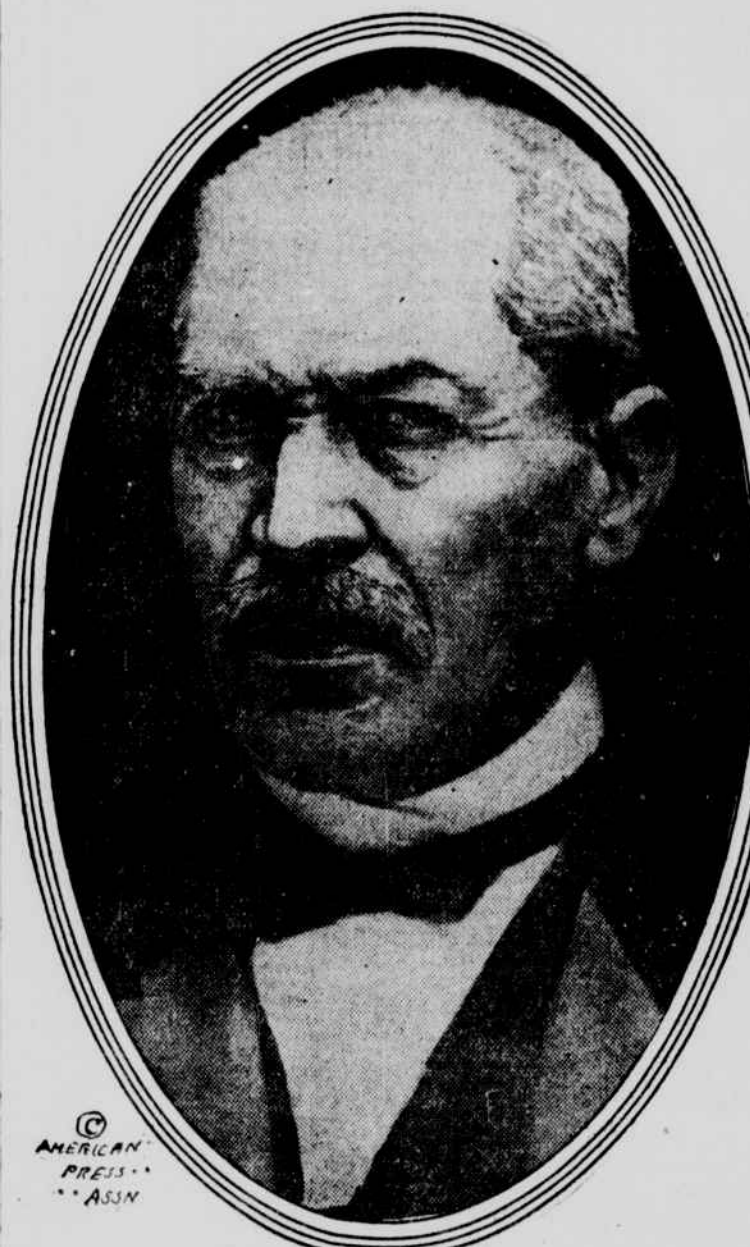
**Court Reviews Failures.**

In his decision, which covers several typewritten folios, Justice Blanchard first reviews the failure of the Siegel enterprises on December 29 last, the subsequent indictment on twelve charges of grand larcenies from banks and bankers by alleged false statements of their financial condition, and two indictments for receiving deposits as private bankers after they knew they had become insolvent, and the proceedings in the United States Court, which showed that the Siegel bank owed 15,000 depositors \$2,500,000, and the Siegel firm had \$200 depositors and 2,000 employees.

Justice Blanchard refers to the riotous meetings of creditors and turbulent scenes in association with the proceedings in the Federal Court, the various offers of settlement discussed and the probability from evidence now available that the depositors and other creditors will not be paid in full as was demanded at the meetings of depositors at which Siegel and Vogel were so bitterly attacked.

The question of guilt or innocence of the accused Justice Blanchard proceeds

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**HUERTA'S OWN PLAN FOR PEACE:  
WANTS GENERAL ELECTION JULY 5;  
ALL MEXICANS TO TAKE PART****HAS HIS OWN PLAN FOR MEXICO.**

VICTORIANO HUERTA.

**SAYS WHITMAN IS  
ROOSEVELT'S CHOICE****Colonel Wants Him Named  
at Syracuse, According  
to C. H. Duell.**

Colonel Roosevelt approves of the plan to name Charles S. Whitman for Governor and a full state ticket at a non-partisan meeting to be held in Syracuse, according to Charles H. Duell, Jr., one of the promoters of the scheme which was described in The Tribune some time ago.

"I have nothing further to say than that I expect to be a candidate for the nomination for Governor in the Republican primaries," said Mr. Whitman when the statement of Mr. Duell was called to his attention.

"Furthermore, I want to say that I have not entered into a deal or arrangement with anybody as to my nomination and that I shall not make any such arrangement to enter into a deal with anybody."

Mr. Whitman wants it made plain, that he intends to be the candidate of the Republican party, if he can secure the nomination. He would not be unwilling to take other nominations, but he could not guarantee to get any one who might be nominated with him on a non-partisan ticket on the Republican ticket.

The statement of Mr. Duell is interesting as indicating that Colonel Roosevelt is in favor of the candidacy of Mr. Whitman for Governor.

Mr. Duell's plan is to have a non-partisan gathering of prominent men in Syracuse in the early part of July to name Mr. Whitman for Governor and candidates for the other state offices, Republicans or Progressives, or possibly independent Democrats, men who would be acceptable to Mr. Whitman. This ticket, Mr. Duell says, will be placed in nomination in both the Progressive and Republican primaries.

Although some of the Progressive leaders were opposed to Mr. Whitman in the race for the mayoralty nomination last fall, Mr. Duell says that his investigations here and up state lead him to believe that the District Attorney would have no trouble in carrying the Progressive primaries for Governor.

Mr. Duell had a long conference with Colonel Roosevelt before the latter started for Spain.

"From what the Colonel told me," he said last night, "I have every assurance that the movement meets with his entire approval."

When he returns the latter part of this month the Colonel will announce his approval of the non-partisan scheme, according to Mr. Duell.

Such a ticket would give the independents who did not care to vote a Republican ticket a chance to vote for Whitman.

**WILSON FAVORS  
5 P. C. RATE RAISE****But He Will Not Interfere  
with Commerce Com-  
mission's Work.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 1.—President Wilson indicated to-day that he would not be dissatisfied if the Interstate Commerce Commission allowed the railroad the 5 per cent freight rate increase they are seeking. The President was careful to disclaim any effort to bring this about. He pointed out that the matter was entirely in the hands of the commission and that he would not interfere.

Mr. Wilson left no doubt in the minds of those who talked to him that he was in favor of the increase, because, he said, the business depression through which the country was passing was due largely to the lack of buying by the railroads.

The President declared that he thought the general business of the country was proceeding in a normal manner. He said, however, that there was a depression which seemed to radiate from the railroad offices. He pointed out as an example that the business of the steel industry dependent on railroad business and all allied interests was contracted, and that this in turn had been reflected in the money market.

President Wilson declared that in spite of this statement of Mr. Gary, head of the Steel Corporation, showed that the general business of that corporation was improving. For this reason, he explained, it would seem that in other lines of the steel industry related to the general business of the country business was forging ahead. It was for this reason that he told the Western manufacturers last week that if they would only believe that prosperity was coming prosperity would come with a jump.

The President also declared that he did not believe the tariff had anything to do with the present business depression. From information he had received from the Secretary of Commerce it appeared that there was a general business depression throughout the whole world, and that it was felt less in this country than anywhere else.

Discussing the Clayton trust bill, the President said that he did not understand that the act was designed to grant to labor organizations any privileges they did not now enjoy. It was the sole purpose of the act, as he understood it, to define the rights of labor organizations more clearly and remove any doubt of their rights which had been created by various court decisions.

**Huerta Ignores U. S. Stamps.**

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, June 1.—The postoffice gave notice to-day that all letters and other matter mailed in Vera Cruz with American stamps would be charged double postage on delivery at Mexican destinations.

**General Pledges Himself Before Whole Civil-  
ized World, He Says, to Hand Office  
Over to Person Then Chosen.****FAVORS REBELS AT PEACE CONFERENCE****Mediators and Mexican Delegates Also at Niagara Falls  
Willing to Admit Carranzistas if They Will  
Agree To Be Bound by the Armistice.**

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, June 1.—It is learned from a wholly trustworthy source that President Huerta's proposition for the settlement of the Mexican difficulty involves primarily the admission of representatives of the rebels to the mediation conference at Niagara Falls, so that the questions affecting Mexico may be discussed and adjusted between Mexicans exclusively.

With this basic condition Huerta couples the rejection of the American suggestion of an interregnum or new provisional government in Mexico.

The adoption of that plan, he says, would imply an impairment of national sovereignty.

General Huerta proposes, on the other hand, that elections for President, Vice-President, deputies and state governors be held on July 5, according to arrangements previously made.

The elections in question are to be free and fair, and to that end General Huerta suggests that the rebels have the privilege of exercising supervision in those portions of the country that are controlled by his government and his government agents in those portions of the country controlled by the rebels.

Finally, General Huerta binds himself solemnly to the mediation conference and before the civilized world to hand over the supreme power to the person who shall be elected at elections thus conducted.

**MEDIATORS MAKE ARMISTICE  
ONLY CONDITION FOR REBELS**

By GEORGE GRISWOLD HILL.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 1.—The peace negotiations remain in statu quo, awaiting information from Washington and Mexico City regarding the plan of settlement reached on Tuesday and submitted to them on Wednesday, the news of which was first made public in The Tribune's dispatches from here and from Washington and Mexico City.

The Constitutionalists still have the opportunity to be represented in the peace conference if they are willing to join on the same terms as the United States and Mexico—that is, to enter into an armistice. Even the Mexican delegates would agree to this.

The mediators will not, however, ask the Mexicans to consent to the admission of the Constitutionalists if they will not agree to an armistice, as such a step would violate the sense of justice of the mediators.

It is impossible to ascertain from the American delegates whether or not the administration in Washington makes the admission of the Constitutionalists a sine qua non of its acceptance of the plan submitted. The Americans argue in favor of such admission, but they do not say whether or not President Wilson regards such admission as essential. In fact, they assert that they do not know what is in the mind of President Wilson.

The mediators have pointed out to both the American and the Mexican delegates that their mission is to make peace, not to settle the internal affairs of Mexico, and that they are convinced that if a neutral provisional government is set up in Mexico City there will be abundant opportunity for the Constitutionalists to present their ideas of reform to that government.

**GENERAL CARRANZA REJECTS  
PLAN OF A B C MEDIATORS**

El Paso, Tex., June 1.—A semi-official statement from General Carranza's headquarters at Durango criticising the actions of the A B C mediators at Niagara Falls, and an announcement from General Villa reiterating his allegiance as a military leader to the actions of the Mexican situation here.

Villa arrived at Chihuahua City from Torreon on his way to Juarez. Carranza was reported as having begun preparations to move by way of Torreon to Saltillo, where he will perfect his provisional government.

The statement from Durango, where Carranza's provisional government was established several days ago, was addressed to the press of the United States with a note to the effect that it had official sanction, although it was not a formal declaration. The telegram, in English, arrived here over the National Telegraph wires.

Astonishment is expressed at the lack of understanding shown by the mediators and the Washington administration of the conditions in Mexico and of the attitude of the Constitutionalists, who are called "conquerors."

"The recent successes of the Constitutional army and others that are imminent are conclusive proof that the

which will be far more familiar with the conditions in Mexico than they can possibly be. They are constantly insisting that they are bent solely on the one end, the accomplishment of peace and the avoidance of war, and that all other details should be a matter for consideration of the provisional government which, it is proposed, shall take charge of affairs in Mexico City and be of such composition that it will lend a willing ear to the representations of all who have the best interests of Mexico at heart.

In the absence of any formal protest from Washington or from the American delegates the mediators desire to proceed with their plan of pacification and go on and draft the protocol which would avert war and end their labors, leaving to the provisional government the working out of the numerous problems which will confront it.

The mediators held an informal conference with the American delegates this morning, after which Justice Lamar said:

"We had a conference this morning, in which we continued the discussion of a point on which we had not agreed on Saturday. The matter is still under discussion, but we found in our talk, this morning that we were not so far apart in our construction of certain phases and we are still quite hopeful."

This afternoon the mediators had an informal conference with the Mexicans but it was productive of little. The Mexicans feel that they have made great concessions to the views of the United States; that they have in effect agreed to everything for which President Wilson has contended, and so can do nothing more than wait for the other side to act.

**power of Huerta is practically ended.**

It is said. "His troops will not fight. They either run away or join their opponents with every sign of willingness. All that prevents the Constitutionalists from entering Mexico City to-day is the physical obstacle of the destruction of the railroads. With communication restored, which is being accomplished with rapidity, the army would be in Mexico City in less than a week."

In view of the excesses of the rebels, who is to force them to recognize a government established by the peace commission? is asked.

"Calmly, too, the commission proposes that Huerta shall be permitted to be a candidate for the Presidency in order merely to save his face," the statement continues. "Do they think the Constitutionalists will consent to that any more than they will consent to recognize a provisional government constituted, as the commission proposes, of one person selected by Huerta, one by themselves and one perhaps, but not at all likely, by the Constitutionalists?"

"No one, the Constitutionalist leaders point out, who has had any acquaintance with the objects and pur-

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